(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2224.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *July* 14.

MR. AMES, of a committee on elections, made a partial report on the conteſted election of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, which was laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill to regulate the collection of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandiſe imported into the United States, was read—after which the houſe proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following:

All imported diſtilled ſpirits of twenty-four degrees, by the hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.

The coſt of goods to be eſtimated at the following rates:

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The pound ſterling of Great-Briain,	4	44
The livre tournois of France,		18½
The florin, or guilder of the United Netherlands,		39
The mark banco of Hamburgh,		33⅓
The rix dollar of Denmark,	1	
The rix dollar of Sweden,	1	
The ruble of Ruſſia,	1	
Real plate of Spain,		10
The millree of Portugal,	1	24
The pound ſterling of Ireland,	4	10
The tale of China,	1	48
The pagoda of India,	1	94
The rupee of Bengal,		55½

And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the ſaid rates.

All duties to be paid in gold and ſilver

	Cents.
The gold coin of France, Spain, England and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineneſs, to be valued at	89 dwt.
The Mexican dollar,	105
The crown of France,	111
The crown of England,	111
And all other ſilver coin of equal fineneſs,	111 cents per oz.

The blanks being filled—the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs? was carried in the affirmative.

The title of the bill was then determined, viz. An ACT to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on tunnage, and on goods, wares, and merchandiſe imported into the United States.

Mr. Fitzſimons introduced a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the weſtern territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late congreſs. This motion was adopted, and Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Sedgwick and Brown appointed as the committee.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Fitzſimons, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late congreſs: This was alſo agreed to, and Meſſrs. Baldwin, Sturgis and Smith, (of S. C.) appointed as the committee.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 15.

Mr. Ames moved to take up for a ſecond reading the partial report of the committee appointed on the ſubject of the Jerſey election. This report ſtated, that certain allegations in the petition referred to them, muſt be ſupported by the teſtimony of witneſſes, which the houſe had not given them authority to collect, requeſting the aid and direction of the houſe in what manner they ſhould proceed to collect that teſtimony. And further moved a reſolution preſcribing a mode of aſcertaining evidence in New-Jerſey by depoſitions taken before a judge of the ſupreme court of that ſtate.

Mr. Boudinot was oppoſed to this. He ſaid the diſpute lay between the two parties, who by their petitions contended for and againſt the legality of the election. He himſelf, with his colleagues, had come forward under the ſanction of a full and unequivocal commiſſion from the executive of New-Jerſey, who had declared the election legal. The petitioners on behalf of the election, had a wiſh to be heard by counſel, on the facts to be brought before this houſe; but he was willing to relinquiſh any advantages which could ariſe from this, on account of the great delay that muſt attend it, and its eſtabliſhing a precedent which, in future, might be found extremely inconvenient. Similar caſes, he ſaid, might occur in the extreme parts of the continent. As to the irregularities which, it had been ſaid, had taken place in the conduct of the election, he obſerved, that the laws of the ſtate were competent to puniſh any miſdemeanor which had been committed. The true point was, whether the houſe would make the inquiry on the evidence already before them, or at moſt, from a few additional witneſſes which might conveniently be adduced.

The clerk then read the charges and the papers ſubmitted to the ſpecial committee, which pointed out the irregularities in the conduct of the governor of New-Jerſey, and of the officers who managed the election, the certificate of the governor as far as thoſe charges concerned himſelf, and the reſolve propoſed by Mr. Ames relative to the procuring teſtimony in New-Jerſey.

Mr. Benſon ſaid the point firſt to be determined by the houſe was, whether the facts reſpecting the manner in which the election was conducted, were cogniſable by this houſe.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to the ſending a commiſſion into Jerſey. There was no mode in which the facts could come up fairly in evidence, but before this houſe. The judges might be intereſted and biaſſed. They were, poſſibly in a queſtion which agitated the whole ſtate, themſelves parties concerned. The facts to be evidenced were few, and a few witneſſes might ſupport or overthrow them.

The clerk then read the counter-petition of ſeveral inhabitants of New-Jerſey in behalf of the election, praying that the houſe would permit them to be heard by counſel on the queſtion, whether the proceedings in Jerſey, under the election law of that ſtate, were cogniſable by this houſe?

Mr. Lawrence was convinced, for his own part, that the houſe had a complete conſtitutional power to judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and of all proceedings reſpecting theſe elections. If there were doubts, he wiſhed to take the ſenſe of the houſe upon that point.

Mr. Benſon then moved, that the petitioners ſhould be heard, by their counſel, on this queſtion, whether an inquiry could conſtitutionally take place before the houſe, relative to the facts alleged.

Mr. Jackſon thought that no ſuch queſtion could be admitted. It was improper that any individual ſhould be allowed to call in queſtion the powers of this houſe. There was no doubt of the juriſdiction. It had been declared in the caſe of Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina. It would be inconſiſtent and very unjuſt to ſubject a member to a trial before the houſe in one inſtance, and immediately deliberate whether they ſhould do it in another.

Mr. Seney ſaid, he had no doubt as to the juriſdiction of the houſe; ſtill, as the petitioners had objected to the juriſdiction, and prayed the point to be ſettled, he thought they ought to be regarded; and that every citizen, where his rights were concerned, had a right to be heard in his defence.

A motion was then made, that the report of the committee ſhould lie on the table, in order to take up the propoſition of Mr. Benſon; which was carried.

On this queſtion, Mr. Ames made a number of obſervations to prove the impropriety of bringing this great queſtion before the houſe. He repeated the arguments which had been advanced relative to the unimpeachable juriſdiction of the houſe.

Mr. Benſon withdrew his propoſition.

Mr. Lee, after ſome remarks to prove the great delays and difficulties which would take place in the general ſubject of the election, with all the proofs that came before the houſe, propoſed that the report be recommitted, and the committee be authoriſed to ſend for evidence, papers and records, and report a ſpecial ſtate of facts. He enforced the propriety of this meaſure by the examples of Great-Britain, and almoſt all the American ſtates.

Mr. Seney thought the committee could not be inveſted with this power of ſending for papers, &c. The power was in the houſe; but it could not be aſſigned to any other body.

This motion was alſo withdrawn.

This queſtion then remained on the original report and requeſt of the committee, that the houſe would determine whether they ſhould have authority to apply for depoſitions to be taken by the judges of Jerſey.

Mr. Ames moved, that the depoſition of witneſſes ſhould be taken only in Weſt-Jerſey.

Mr. Boudinot again contended that this mode of procuring evidence was improper, and a precedent big with inconveniencies.

The queſtion was then taken on the firſt clauſe of the original propoſitions, ſubmitted with the report of the committee, to wit: That the judges of the ſupreme court of New-Jerſey, be authoriſed to take depoſitions on the ſubject of the facts alleged in the petition. This was negatived.

Mr. Seney then moved, that Wedneſday next be aſſigned for the parties to appear and be heard by their counſel before the houſe, of which they ſhould have notice, and that the committee be diſcharged.

Many other objections were made to this. It was ſaid the committee could not be diſcharged.—Their report was ſtill before the houſe; which was only a requeſt to the houſe for an explanation of their powers. That they had not yet diſcharged the buſineſs which was committed to them.

The motion was negatived; and after ſome further converſation, in which no queſtion was taken, a motion was made to adjourn; which was carried.

The houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, *July* 16.

The houſe took up the report on the ſubject of the compenſations to be allowed the preſident, vice-preſident, &c. Several amendments were attempted to the firſt clauſe, propoſing different ſums, from 15 to 30,000 dollars, as a ſalary for the preſident. After ſome debate, the houſe fixed on 25,000 dollars per annum, including all expences.

Mr. White moved to amend the clauſe eſtabliſhing the ſalary of the vice-preſident at 5000 dollars. He propoſed allowing him daily pay in common with the ſenators and repreſentatives. His argument was, that all the conſtitutional ſervices he could perform were in capacity of preſident of the ſenate, except in caſe of a vacancy of the office of preſident of the United States, when he was willing he ſhould have the preſident's ſalary. The vice-preſident, he ſaid, might abſent himſelf whenever he pleaſed from congreſs, and no officer ought to be paid unleſs actually in the ſervice of the public.

This motion occaſioned a long debate. Various arguments were adduced in oppoſition to the above; and on the queſtion being put, the clauſe was retained, and the ſalary fixed at 5000 dollars.

The houſe proceeded through the other parts of the bill—In the clauſe propoſing ſix dollars a day as the pay of the ſenators and repreſentatives, Mr. Sedgwick moved for a diſcrimination between the allowance of ſenators and that of repreſentatives; that the latter ſhould be five dollars, and the former left blank for the preſent; much oppoſition and warm debate took place, and at laſt the queſtion was carried in the negative.

A motion was then made to refer the report, as amended, to a ſpecial committee, to draught a bill thereon. Accordingly Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone and Mr. Moore, were appointed for that purpoſe.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the government of the weſtern territory, was read, and ordered to lie on the table. This bill recogniſes and re-eſtabliſhes the ſyſtem which ſubſiſted under the acts and ordinances of the late congreſs, and provides that all executive powers before exerciſed by the ſaid congreſs, relative to the direction and control of this ſyſtem, ſhall be exerciſed by the preſident of the United States.

The houſe then went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, and regulating pilots.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill provides that each ſtate may, on application to the ſecretary of the treaſury, and a ceſſion of ſuch ſpots as may be proper for building light-houſes, have power to eſtabliſh as many as ſhall be thought neceſſary. The expences to be defrayed from the federal treaſury, and paid in advance.—And that pilots may be eſtabliſhed in each ſtate, by law, ſubject to the reviſion and control of congreſs.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the whole bill, except the enacting clauſe, and to ſubſtitute another, which he laid on the table.

The principle of this was, to place the eſtabliſhment both of light-houſes and pilots in the hands and under the control of the ſtate governments; the former to be ſupported by the appropriation of a certain proportion of the duty on tunnage of veſſels, not exceeding ſix cents per tun—and in caſe that were inſufficient, that each ſtate ſhould have power to lay an additional tunnage-duty on all veſſels entering the ports where ſuch houſes were erected, and that pilots ſhould be under the direction of the ſtates.

This motion occaſioned ſome debate.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, the whole of theſe proviſions were unconſtitutional, and entered into a variety of reaſoning to prove that they were inadequate to the object. The conſtitution, he ſaid, in giving the regulation of commerce to congreſs, had conferred every power which was incidental and neceſſary to it—That regulations reſpecting light-houſes and pilots were a part of the commercial ſyſtem, and had been given up by the ſtates. The means of providing for defraying the expences of them, by the ſtates laying an impoſt, was alſo unconſtitutional. The proviſions were inadequate, becauſe there were many light-houſes eſtabliſhed, and there might be many more, in places diſtant from any harbour, on the extremities of capes, &c.

Againſt theſe arguments it was contended by Mr. Tucker and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) that the bill was an infringement on the rights of the ſtates; that theſe eſtabliſhments were not neceſſarily incidental to the power of commerce; that the requiring a ceſſion to the United States of ſuch places as were proper for the building of light-houſes, was an improper entrenchment upon the territorial juriſdiction of the ſtates, and

would be very odious to them. On the principle that these things were incidental to the federal powers, congress might, with equal justice, take possession of the mouths of rivers, and seize all such convenient places as they should deem proper for the regulation of trade. It was contended, that the bill itself was more unconstitutional than the substituted motion. Nothing was clearer, it was said, than that each state had a power of laying an impost with the consent of congress; and if congress by this law expressed their consent, the supplementary duty proposed by the amendment was perfectly constitutional. Other arguments were used on both sides, and the committee rose without deciding on the question. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *July* 17.

A petition from Leonard Harbaugh, praying an exclusive right of making and vending certain machines, was read and laid on the table.

A letter from the post-master-general, submitting to congress the propriety of regulating that department previous to the time of making the contract for the conveyance of the mail. Referred to Messieurs Boudinot Goodhue and Lee.

The bill reported by the committee on the subject of the settlement of the public accounts, was read, and ordered to be taken up in committee on Monday.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing light-houses, and regulating pilots. The question on the motion of Mr. Tucker, mentioned yesterday, was taken and negatived.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) the whole clause respecting pilots was expunged.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported the same, which was accepted by the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The house agreed to postpone the several orders of the day till Friday next, and then adjourned to Monday.

BOSTON *August* 5.

IT is but justice, in our account of the piracy on board the sloop lately carried into Portland, in addition to the testimony of Hanson, who declared, that Mr. Jackson, one of the prisoners, was not in the least accessary to the murder, to say, that we are credibly informed, that Mr. Jackson pointedly reprobated the conduct of the crew, immediately on knowing it; but was forced by them, to avoid a similar fate with the captain, with which he was threatened, to take the command of the sloop, which he intended to bring into Boston, and to have delivered the guilty up to justice; that contrary winds obliged him to put into an eastern port; that ignorance of the laws, and fearful least the partiality of the people where the sloop first entered in favour of the crew, might give him up to their vengeance, in case of a discovery, were the reasons for his not divulging the murder there; Mr. Jackson, we are told, was absent from the vessel, for the purpose of entering her, when she was seized at Cape Porpus, and came to Portland by land; where he surrendered himself up. This much we have thought proper to say, that the innocent may not suffer in the public mind in common with the guilty. Mr. Jackson, belongs to a respectable family, has ever sustained a good character, and served his country in the late war with much fidelity.

August 11. A late English paper mentions that Mr. Richard Fold, of Birkmingham, has very lately presented to the society of arts, an essay, in which he points out a method, demonstrated by a variety of successful experiments, that horses may be inoculated for the strangles, with the same certainty of success that the human species are for the small-pox.

NEW-YORK, *August* 17.

By a gentleman who arrived in Albany on Friday last from the county of Ontario, in the Genisee country (the territory lately ceded by this state to the commonwealth of Massachusetts) we are informed, that four days before he left that country, colonel Brandt, from Niagara, at the head of between 16 and 1800 of the principal sachems and other Indians of the Six Nations, had arrived at Conadoque, the seat of Oliver Phelps, Esq; on a visit of friendship, at the same time to receive the money due them for the lands sold to the company of Messrs. Gorham and Phelps—That they were met by Mr. Phelps and the principal inhabitants of Conadoque, four miles from that place, and conducted into town—That they were highly gratified with the treatment they received, and with the manner in which they had disposed of their lands.—The gentleman further informs, that there is now about 3000 inhabitants in the above country, and that the land is of a good quality.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 20.

Sundry late Communications to Mr. Peale's MUSEUM, *viz.*—

A war cap and a cloak made of feathers; a garment made of bark, from Otaheite; presented by Mr. John Galt.

A piece of fine cloth, made of bark, four yards long, and more than two yards wide; by Mr. Pryor.

An antic vessel, made of the lava of Mount Vesuvius, found in the city of Herculaneum; by the honourable William Bingham, Esquire.

That rare and beautiful bird called the bird of Paradise, from the Molucca, or Spice Islands, in the East-Indies, and sundry curious shells; by Mrs. O'Donnel (Baltimore.)

An East-India bow and arrow, and a curious hanging nest, from the East-Indies; by captain O'Donnel.

The bow of an African prince, which was given by the patriotic Mrs. Motte, to a detatchment of the American army, for the purpose of burning her own house, then fortified by the British; by general Otho Williams.

A beautiful sea feather, and a porcupine fish; by captain Mason.

A parroquet; by Miss Jerves.

A very curious cabbage-stalk; by Mr. Cochran.

A pair jarvis sparrows, from the East-Indies; by Mr. Ozeas.

A complete model of a pentagon fortification and outworks, according to Monsieur Vauban; by Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esquire.

RICHMOND, *August* 8.

Copy of a letter from JOHN SEVIER, to BENNET BALLEW in the Cherokee nation.

SIR, March 10, 1789.

Your several letters by Tunley came safe to hand. I am happy to hear your being alive, though sorry to hear of your undergoing so many dangers, yet it is what, in a great degree, must be expected by all those who venture into an Indian country. I am happy to hear you are so successful in bringing about peace and tranquillity, together with the means of a speedy exchange of prisoners; as this last is a step that will contribute much to the ease and safety of those unfortunate people who are prisoners in the savage country.

Permit me to take the liberty to advise you to act on the defensive; by no means raise any contradictory arguments with the people where you may have occasion to reside, rather coincide with them, as it will better answer the business you are set out upon.—I am informed the new congress will shortly meet, and it is expected by all its friends, that the new government will shortly advance with great spirit and energy (which God may grant, is my sincere and ardent wish.) ——I am informed that great part of the nation are intended to intrust you with the whole of their business; if agreeable to your wishes, I congratulate you on the event.

Let me advise you to be guarded against Martin's emissaries, he will not be there soon himself, as I am well assured the Indians are fully satisfied of his perfidy, and well know, the double game he has been playing so long. There is to be a treaty with the Indians in the spring, though there is various opinions on the matter, as there is one of the commissioners appointed by North Carolina, whether or no congress will condescend so far as to treat in conjunction with one of the states who have refused to join her in union, what may be the event I know not—I beg of you to endeavour to find out from what quarter, who, or where, the Indians received intelligence of Stewart's men coming to Sittico, and by that means was cut off by the Indians, this you cannot do, except great confidence can be reposed. Should write much more was I certain of the conveyance.

As we have great reason to believe Martin, Droomgoole, and that party, was the original cause of bringing about the war, I have my doubts they wish to prolong it, and I wish you to counteract every thing that may appear calculated for such a design.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With esteem and respect,
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN SEVIER.

Copy of a letter from JOHN SEVIER, to the warriors and chiefs of the Cherokees.

French-Broad, May 17, 1789.

BROTHERS,

I received your talk dated the 10th instant, wherein you informed me that you intended to send some of your chiefs with Mr. Ballew to the beloved council of the United States.

I very much approve of your determination—Congress is now become very great and respectable, their voice will be heard, no one can spoil their good talks, and they will do you and all people justice.

Brothers, listen to what I say—I am just now informed, that mischief is lately done by some people at Cumberland; caution your young men against doing any mischief, or in any manner joining the Creeks; for if they do, it will again involve your country in war and your innocent women and children will suffer; look back and see the bad consequences of war, and make your inconsiderate rash young men ashamed.

Your friend and brother.
JOHN SEVIER.

ANNAPOLIS, August 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *August* 10.

A petition of John M'Pherson, relative to some improvements he has made in the method of preserving buildings, &c. from the fatal effects of lightning, was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of congress and their immediate officers, was read a third time, when on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Goodhue.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Fitsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Seney, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Ames, Boudinot, Cadwalader, Floyd, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Van Rensellaer, Sedgwick, Sylvester, Thatcher.

Ayes 30 }
Noes 16 } Majority 14.

The amendments of the senate to the treasury bill, were taken up, and a resolution for demanding a conference, entered into.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Fitsimons and Mr. Boudinot were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the house.

The following message from the president, was delivered to the house by the honourable general Knox:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE directed a statement of the troops in the service of the United States, to be laid before you for your information.

These troops were raised by virtue of the resolves of congress of the 20th October, 1786, and the 3d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hostile Indians; to prevent all intrusions on the public lands; and to facilitate the surveying and selling the same, for the purpose of reducing the public debt.

As these important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is necessary that the establishment thereof should, in all respects, be conformed, by law, to the constitution of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, August 10.

A statement of the troops was handed to the speaker with the message.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot, and the report of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, were severally read a second time.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. Ellicott, was adopted.

A message was received from the senate informing that they had consented to a conference, and appointed Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lee and Mr. Strong, a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for providing for the expences of the Indian treaties, &c. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *August* 11.

The house went into a committee on the bill providing for the expence of making a treaty or treaties with the Indians now in hostility with the United States. After making some amendments, a question arose on the motion to strike out the clause limiting the number of commissioners to be employed in the treaties.

The motion was grounded on the principle, that the matter was properly in the province of the executive, who had, by the constitution, the power of making treaties. After a considerable contest, the motion was carried by a great majority, and the committee rose and reported.

The message received from the president yesterday, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union. Mr. Jackson then brought forward his clause in the form of a resolution, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wadsworth, of the joint committee appointed to consider and report when it will be convenient for congress to adjourn—also to report what business, now before congress, must be necessarily attended to previous to a recess, brought in a report to this effect:—That it will be proper and convenient for congress to adjourn on the twelfth of September next—and that postponing other business, till the next session, it will be necessary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

THE BILLS

For establishing the treasury and judicial departments.

To regulate the coasting trade.

For allowing compensations to the president and vice-president.

For allowing compensations to the members and officers of both houses of congress.

For providing for the expences of negotiations and treating with the Indians.

Also the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot,

And on the subject of amendments.

The bills to regulate the punishment of crimes.

To regulate processes in the federal courts, and fees in the same.

The salaries of the judges.

The salaries of the executive officers.

And the bill for the safe keeping of the acts, records and great seal, of the United States. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 12.

The house took up the bill providing for the expences attending the negotiations with the Indian tribes.

In this bill it was resolved that ——— dollars from the monies raised by impost, should be appropriated to the defrayment of these expences, and, on motion, the blank was filled up with 40,000. The yeas and nays were called on this motion.

Yeas 28.——Nays 23.

It was then moved that there should be an allowance of eight dollars a day to the commissioners for their actual services during the treaty. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *August* 13.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendments to the constitution, but came to no decision thereon. The committee rose and reported progress, and the house then adjourned till to-morrow.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S.

Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE MANN, or the subscriber.

DAVID STEUART.

SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THAT beautiful eſtate called the SEVEN MOUNTAINS, extending from the mouth of Magothy river to the mouth of Patapſco river, containing, by patents, 2217 acres; the ſituation is partly high and very healthy, and abounds in excellent timber of almoſt every kind. Between three and four hundred acres of this land may, at a little expence, be made into good meadow: there is alſo a fine ſhad and herring fiſhery, ſome improvements, and excellent fruit of all kinds: the ſoil produces wheat, Indian corn and tobacco: the title is indiſputable, and the payment will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer, by a credit for a very conſiderable part for five years, and which will be further made known to thoſe that wiſh to purchaſe, who may alſo ſee the many advantages that this land has to any other in this ſtate, being central to the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town.—Alſo will be SOLD, on a long credit, ſeveral tracts of LAND in the ſtate of Georgia. 6w

1 W. WORTHINGTON.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 21, 1789.

Auguſt 25, 1789.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, iſſued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready caſh, on the 21ſt September next, at my dwelling houſe, within two miles of Piſcataway,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, containing 1121 acres, and ſundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of FIELDER BOWIE, Eſq; taken to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

And on the ſame day, and at the ſame place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the higheſt bidder, for caſh only, ſundry tracts of LAND, containing 483 acres; alſo a LIFE ESTATE in 250 acres of land, and ſundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, taken to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late ſheriff of Prince-George's county.

N. B. The above debts were contracted by Mr. Bowie and Mr. Brown, as ſecurity to me, and the property now advertiſed was heretofore conveyed by me to them, for the purpoſe of indemnifying them from any loſs. 1 N. B.

Auguſt 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, iſſued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the higheſt bidder, for ready caſh, on the 21ſt of September next, at the dwelling houſe of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Eſquire, near Piſcataway,

PART of a tract of LAND called TAYLORTON, containing about 125 acres; two valuable lots of GROUND in the town of Nottingham, with good improvements thereon, and ſundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of ſaid BLACKLOCK, ſeized and taken at the ſuit of the ſtate of Maryland, by

1 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

TO BE SOLD,

On a liberal credit, on Monday the third of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not ſooner diſpoſed of at PRIVATE SALE, in which caſe due notice will be given,

A VALUABLE SEAT, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on Zachia Swamp, five miles from Port-Tobacco: there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, a large barn, with a good floor (for treading of wheat,) and other convenient houſes. The ſituation is beautiful and healthy. This land has been aſſeſſed as high as the firſt rate land in ſaid county. There is a great proportion of bottom, which produceth excellent corn, timothy, &c. This land has a great quantity of wood, board timber, and other timber. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer on complying with the terms of ſale, which may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN HANSON, jun.

Charles county, Auguſt 15, 1789. 1 10 7/6

Auguſt 19, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the three following runaways, to wit:—WILLIAM HARTLEY, about five feet nine inches high, of a ſandy complexion, well made, and has a blemiſh on his right eye, appears to be about forty years old, ſays he is a native of Pennſylvania, and known to colonel Thomas Hartley, of Little York, major John Hulyng and captain Iſaac Seely, of Carliſle: He affects to be ſilly, but it is ſuppoſed that he is more ſmart and ſenſible than otherwiſe.

JOHN LYNON, a native of Ireland, about forty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, thin viſage, ſays he came to America in the ſhip Peggy, to Philadelphia, in 1784, a free paſſenger, has ſince lived with Mr. Daniel Kid, in Staunton, Virginia, and with Mr. Sinclair of the ſame place, alſo in Georgetown, in Maryland, and is known to Richard Thompſon, Eſquire, of that place.

A negro man that calls himſelf WILLIAM POSEY, ſays he ſerved his time with Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Peterſburg, Virginia, has ſince lived with the reverend Mr. War, near Frederickſburg, with Mr. Miller, merchant, of Frederickſburg, and with Mr. Gillereeſe, of Port-Royal, is about five feet ſeven inches high, appears to be twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven years old, and is tolerably well dreſſed.

10 7/6 THOMAS A. DYSON, ſheriff of Charles county.

TO BE LEASED,

For any term not exceeding twenty-one years,

A VERY valuable tract of unimproved LAND, containing about 2700 acres, lying in Dorcheſter county, on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about nine miles from Cambridge, ſeven from Vienna, not more than four from a very good landing on Great-Choptank River, nor more than two from two very good merchant mills. The land is in general high, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco: the loweſt of it may eaſily be rendered quite dry by ſhort ditches, to communicate with ſeveral branches, in different parts of the tract, that are very conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe: it is very well timbered with oak, poplar, ſome black walnut, hickory, and ſeveral other trees, in ſome meaſure, peculiar in their growth to the beſt lands: a good proportion of it is extremely well calculated for meadow, which, from the particular ſituation of the land, may be made at a trifling expence: It will be laid off in tenements of from two to four hundred acres, ſo as beſt to ſuit the convenience of the tenants. None but ſuch as can give good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the covenants that will be included in the leaſes need apply. The terms may be known by applying to RICHARD SPRIGG, Eſquire, near Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber living in Cambridge, who will ſhew the land to any perſon diſpoſed to take a leaſe. 5w

1 WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Auguſt 23, 1789. Richd Sprigg

BOARD of TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
Auguſt 12, 1789.

THE ſecretary at war having ſtated to the commiſſioners of this board the indiſpenſable neceſſity of immediately advertiſing a contract for the ſupply of the troops on the weſtern frontiers for the enſuing year, notice is hereby given, That propoſals will be received at the office of the treaſury to the 23d day of September next inclufive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1790, both dates inclufive, at the places, and within the diſtricts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the river Muſkingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga river, and down the ſaid river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of Scioto river, and at the mouth of ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Joiquetown, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the ſame name, which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, and at Poſt St. Vincennes; and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh to the Miami village before deſcribed.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¼ of a pound of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations.

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, and longeſt period of credit.

(Signed) SAMUEL OSGOOD,
1 WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE.

Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber being anxious to fulfil his engagements to his creditors, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him for dealings at his ſtore to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence.

5w 1 DAVID GEDDES.

Saint-Mary's county, Auguſt 12, 1789.

WHEREAS there is reaſon to believe that a bond from the ſubſcriber, for two thouſand weight of tobacco, to a certain ANTHONY LEVY, was depoſited in the hands of JEREMIAH PARRAN, of Alexandria, in Virginia—this is to caution all perſons againſt receiving the ſaid bond in payment, or taking any aſſignment thereof, as the ſubſcriber has long ſince diſcharged the bond, and has Mr. Levy's receipt for the amount thereof, and annexts the following affidavit to ſhew that no aſſignment of the ſaid bond was ever made by Levy to Parran.

THOMAS BOND.

Saint-Mary's county, March 25, 1788.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the county aforeſaid, Anthony Levy, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that he hath not aſſigned to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, a bond from Thomas Bond, dated either in June or July, 1782, and payable to the ſaid Levy, who doth hereby acknowledge to have received of the ſaid Thomas Bond full ſatisfaction for ſaid bond, and doth acquit and diſcharge him, the ſaid Thomas, from any claim relative thereto.

Sworn before 1 P. HAMERSLEY.

Samuel and John Adams,

PRINTERS,

From WILMINGTON, DELAWARE STATE,

HAVING opened a PRINTING-OFFICE in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the poſt-office, Baltimore, reſpectfully inform the public, as BOOK-WORK, &c. is the principal object they have in view, of being engaged in, that they are now ready to receive the commands of all thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them in that line of buſineſs; and will only obſerve, that their utmoſt efforts ſhall be exerted to merit the approbation and favour of their employers, and the public in general.—*Hand-bills, advertiſements*, all kinds of blank-work, &c. done *expeditiouſly*, with *care*, and on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

At ſaid office may be had, a variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY; where country ſtore-keepers, back-country traders, and others, may be ſupplied at the loweſt prices. Great allowance will be made to thoſe who may purchaſe by the quantity.

Auguſt 25, 1789. 1

Auguſt 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marſh in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to enable them more effectually to drain and reclaim the ſaid Long Marſh. 1 J. Chaſtew

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St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 3d inſt. a mulatto wench and fellow; the wench named BESS, is about fifty years of age, a bright mulatto colour, and mother to the fellow, who is called JERE, is about ſixteen years of age, and lighter than his mother; as to their cloaths it is uncertain; it is ſuppoſed that they will make for Annapolis, as they pretend to be deſcendants of the famous NELL BUTLER. Whoever will take them up and ſecure them, ſo that their maſter can get them again, ſhall receive, beſides what the law allows, four dollars for each, paid by me, HENRY HILL, 3d.

All perſons are forewarned hiring the above-mentioned ſlaves. 1 3w

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St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 6th day of May laſt, a mulatto fellow named RALPH, under pretence of going to the general court in order to procure his freedom, as one of the deſcendants of NELL BUTLER. He returned on the laſt day of June, but refuſed to go to work with the other negroes, and left his maſter again immediately. All and every one are forewarned from employing or harbouring him. He is a remarkable handſome fellow, a great laugher, and opens his mouth greatly when he laughs. It has been reported, that he acts as a ferryman in one of the boats at South River upon ſhares.

w3 1 10 7/6 JOHN LUCAS.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 19th inſt. a bright bay HORSE, near fifteen hands high; he has a long tail, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. Whoever will reſtore him to the ſubſcriber ſhall be reaſonably rewarded. w3

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, Auguſt 24, 1789. 1

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, a negro lad named PHILL, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on, when he went away, an old oſnabrig ſhirt, pair of blue cloth trouſers, and old felt hat; he appears, when ſpoken to, to be ſomewhat ſilly, walks lame in his right leg, his right thigh is ſomething ſmaller than the other; he was brought from the lower end of St. Mary's county, near colonel Hebb's, about two years paſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 22, 1789. 5 LANCELOT WADE.

TO BE SOLD;

A LEASE of 13 years on the tract of LAND called THORNTON, lying on the head of Severn, containing 400 acres, now in the occupation of the subscriber; and also the service of five SLAVES for six years. For terms, apply to 6w

2 JOHN BALL.

SHERIFF's SALE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in George-town, on the fourteenth day of September next,

THREE lots or portions of GROUND, situated in George-town aforesaid, on which is a good framed dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses, and a good framed store-house, the property of colonel JOHN MURDOCK; also three lots or portions of ground situated as aforesaid, on which are two tolerable good framed dwelling houses, &c. the property of RICHARD THOMPSON, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, and sold for the use of the state of Maryland.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

August 10, 1789. 2

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if 15 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 15 J. W.

Annapolis, May 12.

Cæcil county, Maryland, July 20, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Cæcil county October court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of New-Munster, lying in North-Milford hundred, in the county aforesaid.

JAMES COCHRAN,
HUGH FULTON,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN WAGGONER,
SARAH ALAEXNDER,
ROBERT LONGWILL,
JOHN M'COY,
JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
EDWARD WIER,
FRANCIS CARUTHER,
ROBERT OWENS,
CATHARINE ROBINSON,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

4X

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on Mr. CARROLL's manor, in Anne-Arundel county, about the last of May, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a star in her forehead, off hind foot white, her near eye out, and appears not to be docked. Whoever owns the said creature is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 3X JOSEPH RATLIFF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey certain lands contracted for by THOMAS H. HALL, late of Washington county, deceased, agreeable to the last will and testament of said deceased. w8

6 BARBARA HALL, Executrix of Thomas H. Hall.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico.

Beauchutch de Bagues, Annapolis; John Brown, Prince-George's county.

Samuel Chase, rev. John Carroll, John Callahan, Annapolis; Elizabeth Chew, Kent Island; Henry H. Carroll, Carrollsburg; Joseph Caffarence, near Nottingham; John Chamberlaine, Patuxent; Clerk of the General Court of the western shore, Maryland.

Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, near Herring-bay; captain William Davis, Kent Island.

William Fitzhugh, jun. Annapolis; Mrs. Franceway, near Mount Pleasant.

John Gwine, Annapolis; Andrew Garretty, Upper Marlborough.

Samuel H. Howard, Mary Anne Howard, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island.

Mr. Johnson, care of Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis; Mrs. Candice Johnson, near major Snowden's works.

John Kilty, Annapolis.

——— Lowndes, Annapolis; captain Joseph Leonard, of the ship Olive Branch; Aaron Levering, (2), Patowmack.

Luther Martin, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, near Annapolis.

Samuel Paxon, Lt. Patrick, 6th foot, Annapolis; Polly Page, near Nottingham; William Pierce, Lower Marlborough.

John Rogers, John Randall, Annapolis.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Vachel Stevens, Alexander Sawrie, surgeon's-mate, 6th foot, Annapolis; Bernard Shanly, Upper Marlborough.

Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, N. S.

John Weems, jun. care of William Cook, Mr. Ward, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without. 3X

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

27 JAMES STEUART.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ARTHUR HARRIS, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims against him, properly attested, on the first Monday in September next; those who neglect to comply may lose the advantage of a distribution, should there not be property enough to pay his debts, as then the estate will be settled finally; those who are due said estate are desired to make payment immediately. Attendance will be given at Hunting-town, in said county, for that purpose, by w3

BENJAMIN HARRIS, 3d. Executor.

Calvert county, June 28, 1789. 3X

On Wednesday the 23d of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Upper-Marlborough,

BETWEEN twenty and thirty NEGROES. Three years credit will be given upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security; interest to be paid annually or the bonds forfeited.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, terms as above, the PLANTATION the subscriber lives on, within two miles of the aforementioned town, supposed to contain 360 acres. Those who are desirous may see the land at any time by applying to w3

COLMORE BEANES.

July 31, 1789. 3X

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts lawfully authenticated, that their claims may be made known to the subscriber by the 30th day of September next ensuing, that there may be an equal distribution of his estate made to his creditors. Those who do not comply with this request by that time will lose the advantage of any payment, from w3

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, August 4, 1789. 3X

Calvert county, August 12, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY and PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, in Calvert county, intend petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, to give the vestry a right in sundry pieces of LAND which has been held by the said parish for a great number of years as a glebe, to vest them with a right to dispose of the same for the use and benefit of said parish. 2 w3

August 8, 1789.

THE property of SAMUEL TUBMAN, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the ninth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

3X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

THE property of WILLIAM COX, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the ninth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

3X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

THE property of JAMES RUSSELL, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the tenth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

3X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

THE property of THOMAS H. LUCKETT, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the eleventh day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

3X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

THE property of FRANCIS WARE, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the eighth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

3X JOHN SANDERS, late coroner of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

THE property of CHARLES MANKIN, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the seventh day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

3X FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of NICHOLAS and VALENTINE PEERS having been dissolved on the 1st instant, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber is authorised to settle the business of the said partnership.

NICHOLAS PEERS.

Port-Tobacco, August 10, 1789. 2 w3

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at the next session, for a law to authorise the erecting of the court-house and gaol for Caroline county at Choptank bridge, and for holding the courts for said county thereat. 2

THE subscribers having removed their store from Annapolis, take this public opportunity of requesting all those indebted for dealings at the said store to call and settle their accounts, which will prevent further trouble to them, and greatly oblige their humble servants,

2 JOHN PETTY, & CO.

Anne-Arundel county, August 19, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, the 12th instant, a negro lad, about 13 or 14 years of age, who calls himself JACK, and says he belongs to JAMES WARRING, of Calvert county; his cloathing is an osnabrig shirt, and nothing else. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

2 BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 13, 1789.

THE necessity as well as anxiety the subscriber is under, to comply with every engagement to his creditors, induces him, in this public manner, to call on all those who are indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make payment between this and the first of October next, as further indulgence cannot be expected, from

3 JAMES MACKUBIN.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor trustees for WALTER PYE, an insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request all persons having claims against the said Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of a dividend.

6 HOSKINS HANSON,
July 23, 1789. IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.